

LINGUACULTURAL FEATURES IN TRANSLATION: BRIDGING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Shokhruz Tilyabov

Master degree student of the International Innovative University

Bekmurodova Shakhnoza

*Associate Professor of Foreign Philology department
at Tashkent State technical University*

Abstract: *This article explores the significance of linguacultural features in translation, the challenges they present, and strategies for effective translation that respects both linguistic and cultural nuances. The concept of linguacultural features in translation highlights how language and cultural context influence each other, shaping the way we communicate ideas, emotions, and values across different languages.*

Key words: *linguistic exercise, linguacultural features, intricate process, linguistic and cultural nuances, communicate ideas, emotional weight*

Introduction: Linguacultural features refer to the elements of language that are deeply embedded in cultural contexts. These features can include idioms, metaphors, proverbs, social norms, and even humor, all of which are often unique to specific cultures. For instance, the English phrase "kick the bucket" means to die, but its literal translation into another language may not convey the same meaning or emotional weight. Such expressions are steeped in cultural significance, making them challenging for translators.

Language is a reflection of culture. It embodies the values, beliefs, and practices of a society. For example, different cultures have varying ways of expressing politeness, which can significantly affect translation. In Japanese, for instance, there are multiple levels of politeness that must be considered when addressing someone. A translator must not only be proficient in the source and target languages but also possess a deep understanding of the cultural contexts that shape communication styles.



CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATION:

1. **Idiomatic Expressions:** As mentioned earlier, idioms can be particularly challenging. A direct translation may lead to confusion or misinterpretation. Translators often need to find equivalent expressions in the target language that convey the same meaning and emotional resonance.

2. **Cultural References:** References to local customs, historical events, or popular culture can pose significant hurdles. A translator must decide whether to localize the reference for the target audience or provide additional context to preserve the original meaning.

3. **Humor:** Humor is highly culture-specific and can be difficult to translate effectively. What is considered funny in one culture may fall flat or even be offensive in another. Translators must navigate these nuances carefully to maintain the intended tone.

4. **Social Norms and Values:** Different cultures have varying norms regarding gender roles, family structures, and social hierarchies. Translators must be sensitive to these differences to avoid perpetuating stereotypes or offending readers.

Strategies for Effective Translation:

1. **Cultural Research:** Translators should invest time in understanding the cultures associated with both the source and target languages. This knowledge enables them to make informed decisions about how to convey meaning accurately.

2. **Adaptation:** Sometimes, it is necessary to adapt content to resonate with the target audience while maintaining the original message's integrity. This could involve changing references or examples that may not be relevant or understandable in the target culture.

3. **Collaboration:** Working with native speakers or cultural experts can provide valuable insights into the nuances of language and culture. Collaboration can enhance the quality of translation by ensuring that cultural subtleties are preserved.

4. **Feedback and Revision:** Engaging with native speakers of the target language for feedback can help identify potential issues related to cultural misunderstandings or linguistic inaccuracies. Revision based on this feedback can significantly improve the final product.

Conclusion: Linguacultural features play a crucial role in translation, as they highlight the interplay between language and



culture. Successful translation requires more than just linguistic proficiency; it demands a deep understanding of cultural contexts and an ability to navigate the complexities that arise from them. By employing effective strategies and remaining sensitive to cultural nuances, translators can bridge linguistic divides and foster meaningful communication across cultures. In an increasingly interconnected world, mastering these aspects of translation is more important than ever for promoting understanding and collaboration among diverse communities.

REFERENCES:

1. Ashurova, D.U.& Galiyeva, M.R. Text Linguistics.Turon-Iqbol.-2016.
2. Bennett, M. J. Towards ethnorelativism: A developmental model of intercultural sensitivity. In R. M. Paige (Ed.), Education for the intercultural experience. -1993.
3. Chomsky, N. Aspects of the Theory of Syntax.Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press. 1965.
4. Kramsch, C. Context and culture in language teaching. Oxford, Oxford University Press. 1993.
5. Kramsch, C. Language and culture.2009. 6. Saussure, F. de. Course in General Linguistics. (R. Harris, trans.). London: Gerald Duckworth.1982
6. Musurmanova, Sh. K. The ways of implementing vocabulary activities in teaching process. ACADEMICIA An international Multidisciplinary Research Journal Volume: 11 [Issue:10]-America, Impact Factor 7. 492.ISSN: 2249-7137 , 1845-1848. 2021
7. Musurmanova, Sh. K. Features of translation military terms from English. Научно-образовательный портал “Знанию” Москва.,2023.№2 МП-2842850. 184-189

